

NEWARK FIRE-TRAP WHERE FOURTEEN PERISHED.

STATE TRUST EXPOSE
CAUSES A SENSATION.World's Story Involves
Elihu Root, Lou Payn
and Others.

(Special to The Evening World.)
ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—The exclusive publication in The World to-day of the report of Banking Supt. Kilburn, on the State Trust Company, created a sensation among State officials here.

Supt. Kilburn read the report as printed in The World and then hurried to the Executive Chamber.

He assured Gov. Roosevelt that he had not given out his report, and declared he was at a loss to understand where it had been obtained.

He said the report as printed was correct, no matter what the source of The World's information.

Gov. Roosevelt said that he was not responsible for the publication of the report. He appeared to be anything but displeased that it had been made public.

Supt. Kilburn states in this report that the loans made by the officials of the company to its own directors were illegal and reprehensible beyond question.

He states that the \$2,000,000 loan to Danahy Shoen, the office boy of Thomas F. Ryan, was arranged by Elihu Root, the Secretary of War.

He states that A. C. Judson, examiner in charge of the New York office of the Banking Department, was remiss in not reporting to him the extent of the excessive loans.

He reflects Gen. Andrews's report by specifying the following loans as either illegal or objectionable or both:

Daniel H. Shea	\$2,000,000.00
Moore & Schley	1,000,000.00
Louis F. Payn	435,470.48
Anthony A. Brady	785,000.00
William F. Sheehan	435,000.00
Metropolitan Traction Company	500,000.00

Supt. Kilburn embodies in his report another important section of Gen. Andrews's report when he states that Gen. Andrews characterizes the form of guarantee in the Shea loan as objectionable "because it does not express a consideration."

He shows that half a million dollars was lent to the Metropolitan Traction Company without collateral, "the borrower carrying an average cash balance with the company of \$1,500,000," which cash balance had nothing whatever to do with the loan in the eye of the law.

He shows that the loan of \$435,470.48 to Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, was secured by collateral estimated to be worth only \$350,000 and by the guarantee of William C. Whitely, which guaranty counts for nothing under the law.

Supt. Kilburn deprecates the fact that the State Trust Company's troubles became public, and throughout its tone is one of apology for business methods and acts which were distinctly irregular and illegal.

M'KINLEY ASKS
TERMS OF PEACE.

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papers bearing on this subject would be presented to the House within a short time.

It is learned that the papers promised by Mr. Balfour will be presented tomorrow and will confirm the statement that President Kruger had appealed to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities, offering at length, by cable, the terms which he was willing to accept, and also that the cable despatch to the Premier was signed by President Steyn as well as by President Kruger.

The advances met with an emphatic rejection at the hands of Lord Salisbury, who also said that no such attempt to retain the independence of the Transvaal could be considered for a moment by the British Government.

NEAR BLOEMFONTEIN.

The British Army Now Has the Free State at Its Mercy—Roberts Advancing.

LONDON, March 12. Lord Roberts should be in Bloemfontein, the Free State capital, by Wednesday next if the rate of progress is maintained which is indicated in the following despatch, issued by the War Office to-day from Avonkop, under date of March 12, 5.35 A. M.:

"We were unopposed during the march yesterday. The officers I left at the last camp to record the list of casualties have not yet arrived. The following additional casualties are known, however:

"Killed—Lieuts. F. N. Parsons and A. B. Coddington, of the Essex Regiment.

"Wounded—Lieuts. C. Berkeley (severely), Lloyd Arm and G. H. Raleigh.

"Gen. Gatacre reports that he was within a mile of the Bethulie Railway bridge yesterday. The bridge was partially destroyed and the enemy was holding the opposite bank."

The distance between Lord Roberts and the Free State capital is now so small—only about twenty-five miles—that it is apparent the Boers either contemplate making a determined stand on the outskirts of the town, or, for strategic reasons, are allowing Lord Roberts to occupy it after merely harassing his advance.

EXPECTS YEAR OF WAR.

War Secretary Wyndham Tells Parliament Conflict Is Not Near an End.

LONDON, March 12.—In the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the Army Estimates the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, Mr. George Wyndham, declared that recent events did not justify at the present time any diminution in the provision for the further conduct of the campaign in South Africa.

It would be rash at present to think that the number of months the British Army would remain in South Africa was likely to be materially shortened. He, the Government estimates included what was believed to be enough money to continue the efforts at full pressure for another six months and at half pressure for six months thereafter.

\$3,000,000,000 OFFERED.

British War Loan Was Subscribed Twenty Times Over and Still Closed Now.

LONDON, March 12.—The subscription for the "Patriotic Loan," otherwise the "War Loan," of \$3,000,000,000, closed for subscription and will close for the first time in the history of the world.

SOME DON'T'S
BY SHELTON.

Orders to His Reporters by the Reverend Editor.

(Special to The Evening World.)
TOPEKA, Kas., March 12.—The Rev. Charles L. Sheldon took editorial and business charge of the Capital at 10 o'clock to-day. At 10:30 o'clock he received the newspaper correspondents and chatted with them half an hour.

He stated that it would be necessary for him to follow the policy laid down several weeks ago of refraining from giving out interviews. He said that each evening he would submit to the correspondents proofs of such matter as he might think advisable to give out. He said he would place a question box in the room set aside for correspondents, and would so far as possible answer questions the correspondents might ask. At 11 o'clock Mr. Sheldon met the reporters of the Capital. His general instructions to them were as follows:

"First—Avoid slang words and phrases in general use in the preparation of matter.

"Second—Submit copies of interviews to the persons interviewed. If a person declines to be interviewed or give information on any subject don't insist.

"Third—Handle political matters from a non-partisan standpoint.

"Fourth—Write no time with scandals.

"Fifth—Theatrical news not wanted.

"Sixth—Handle briefly news of clean sports.

"Seventh—Give cause of crime with as little detail as possible.

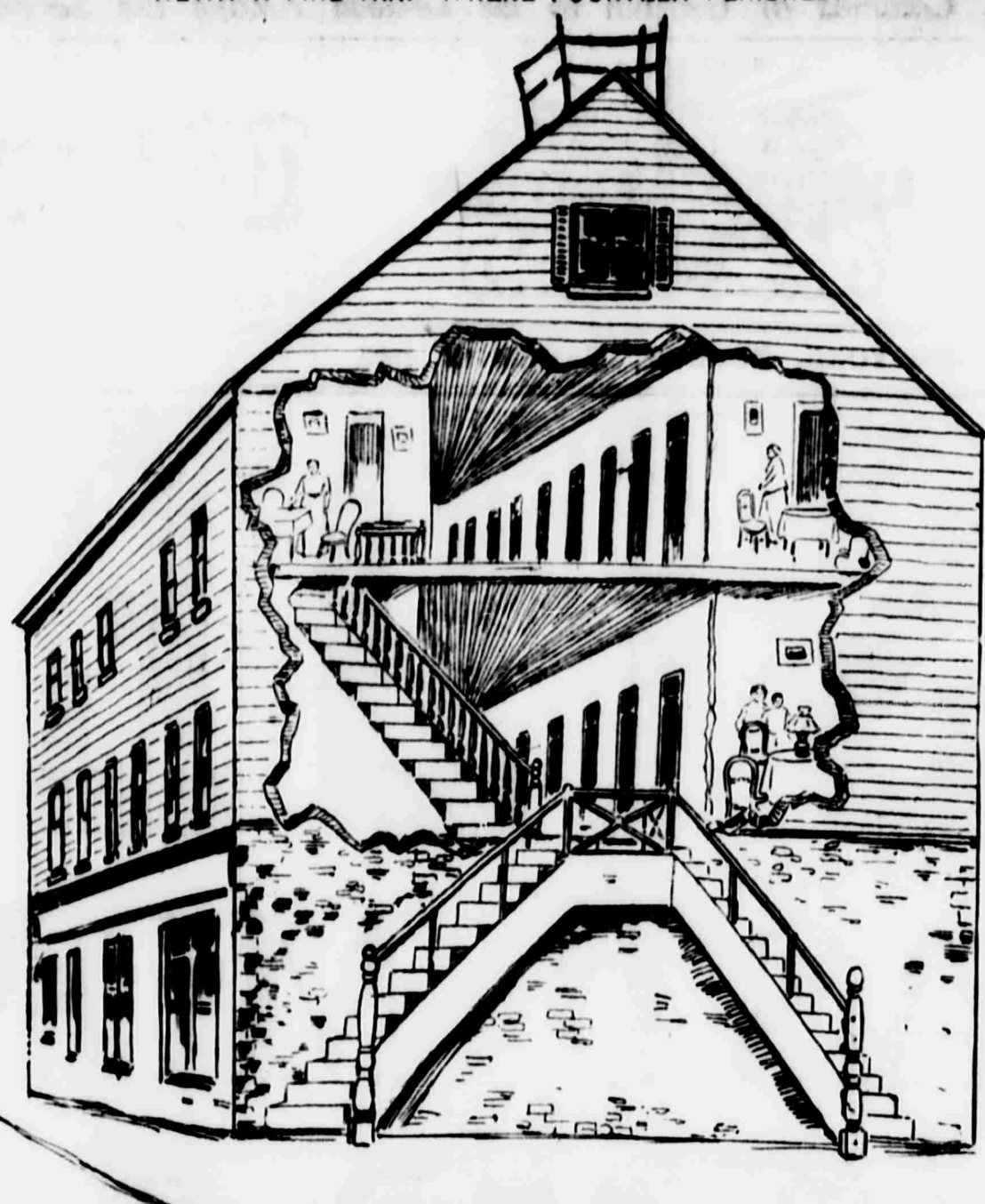
"Eighth—The reporters then were started on their regular runs. Mr. Sheldon put a request that there be no smoking in the office and an order was posted barring photographers.

To-morrow's paper, the first issue of the Sheldon edition, will contain three pages of advertising, one page of editorial, one page of local, one page of telegraph and two pages of contrived matter.

Seized with a Fit in a Bank.
In the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Broadway and Broome streets, at noon to-day, a well-dressed man, of middle age, fell in a fit. His reason for entering the bank was not plain. No one knew him. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

No Work, No He Died.

Christian Ziegler, a gold-beater, out of work and despondent, killed himself at 1 o'clock this afternoon by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid at his boarding place, 58 Seventh street. He leaves a widow and four children in Germany.



This old rookery—once a church—was the scene of the awful Newark tragedy this morning. The only exit was the narrow door where the two rickety stairways met, and this was blocked by a terror-stricken throng, whose frenzied shouts were heard in almost every one of these closets was found the charred remains of a victim. It was a fire-trap of the most deadly, cruel kind, and fourteen lives were sacrificed to the carelessness of the authorities, who had permitted the death pen to exist.

FIREBUGS ARRESTED.

(Continued from First Page.)

meshes of the law are said to be tightening around him.

The suspected man was arrested this morning and locked up in the High street police station. Virginia di Trulia and another Italian were taken into custody as witnesses against Credano.

A stout pigeon was put in a cell near that of Credano and is said to have gained some damaging admissions from the accused man.

According to the stories told by his neighbors, a vendetta existed between Credano and other tenants of the fire-trap.

The advances met with an emphatic rejection at the hands of Lord Salisbury, who also said that no such attempt to retain the independence of the Transvaal could be considered for a moment by the British Government.

After the fire a mob of Italians rushed hither and thither in fury, seeking the suspect and vowing vengeance against him.

Thirteen charred and burned Italians are lying in Holly's Morgue, on High street, Newark, N. J., as an awful result of the crime.

A fourteenth Italian, a man, dove through the window of the burning structure and landed in the frozen dirt road of Fourteenth street. His head was crushed like an eggshell and he was dead before he reached the hospital.

There are still six dead who have not been identified.

They were Angela Casine, the mother, twenty-five years old; Tony Casine, aged nine years; Benvenuto R. Casine, aged four years; Frank Casine, aged two and a half years; Carmine Casine, aged one year.

This leaves one dead body not known at the Morgue, while the death of Antonio Rossa at the hospital swells the total to fourteen.

This awful fire started at 5:08 o'clock just after dawn had begun. A few moments later an excited Italian rushed into Engine House No. 6, on Springfield avenue, and cried out that old St. Rocco's Italian Roman Catholic Church was on fire.

The firemen paled, for they knew that the transformed church was a fire-trap and that there would be fearful loss of life once the flames had a good start.

In a jiffy No. 6 was clanking down the street. Smoke was pouring from every window of the rookery.

Excited Italians filled the streets. From every window there was a constant rain of household utensils until the road was fairly filled with pans, pots and chairs and a curious lot of stuff that only an excited person at a fire thinks of saving.

It was this delay that probably caused the sacrifice of many a life. When the firemen saw what was before them another alarm was immediately sent out.

The regular engines and truck companies responded. It was seen that the building was on fire in the front facing on Morris avenue and in the rear extending along Fourteenth street.

Between these two fires the Italians were caught like rats in the hold of a sinking ship.

The most venturesome ones had dashed through the smoke and flames at the main entrance and either rolled or jumped from the steep into the street.

LOOKED ON IN HORROR.

The firemen looked on horror-stricken at the awful sight.

They knew that there were upward of fifty men, women and children in the burning building, and with the entrance all ablaze its solitary exit was closed and escape cut off.

The truck company soon arrived with ladders, and the work of rescue began. Men, women and children were grabbed from the windows and passed down the ladders like so much baggage.

From the burning portions of the building shrieks of agony could be heard. The fire grew hotter and hotter, and the men with the rearing ladders were forced to abandon the work.

They had barely taken away the ladders when there was a crash of splintering glass.

A flame shot out of the uppermost window in the rear of the house.

As the firemen looked they saw the form of a man dive headlong through the well of flame into the frozen street below. It was Antonio Rossa.

Mad with terror he had escaped one death to die another.

When they picked him up his head was crushed, and he died soon before reaching the hospital.

The Italians shuddered at Rossa's death, for they knew the man's family, a wife and four children, had been left behind and were probably burned to death.

Officer Coulter, of the High street station, did heroic work.

He took out two unconscious Italian women.

He went in after a third and got her at the top of the steep when he slipped and fell with his burden. His leg was badly sprained.

The firemen worked at the flames like heroes and half an hour after the first alarm had been given the fire was out.

Then came a terrible duty—that of taking out the charred remains of the victims.

The tenement was formerly a church. On the fourteenth avenue side it was a store. The tenement apartments are reached from Morris avenue by a narrow stoop, which approached the doorway from two directions.

CHURCH A FIRE PEN.

The church had been divided into two floors. Then a narrow passageway ran down the center of both floors. Rooms were constructed on each side.

They were scarcely larger than closets, yet each room sheltered four or more Italians of various ages and sexes.

The gruesome task of opening these closets was awful.

In almost every room one or more dead were found.

The searchers found the bodies of Mrs. Casine and her four children.

They were all dead, burned and charred to blackened, distorted shapes.

All except the baby were found in this condition.

The baby was missing until the searchers lifted the body of Mrs. Casine. Then they found the child under the burned clothes of the mother.

Mrs. Casine had tried to save the baby by tucking it under her skirts.

She was crouched in one corner of the room.

Antonio Palmisano and his family were all burned to death.

They were found close together, with arms outstretched, as if one had hugged the other for protection from the fearful flames.

Body after body was taken out of the house until it seemed as if there would be no end of the number.

In the mean time the police were quietly investigating. The fact that the tenement seemed to be on fire in two places at the same time, front and rear, was most extraordinary.

There was only one exit, and the hot-

test fire was around this part of the building, so there was no escape for the tenants.

The police finally rounded up a man named Virginia di Trulia, who boarded in the tenement in the rooms of one Vito Credano.

A TALE OF ARSON.

The di Trulia man told the police that he was awakened by the talk of Credano and his wife between 6 and 5 o'clock this morning.

The Credanos were fully dressed.

He wanted to know what was the matter, but got no answer.

The next he knew the Credanos were rushing up and down the hall of the building shouting:

"FIRE! FIRE! EVERY ONE RUN! UP AND GET OUT!"

"FIRE! FIRE!"

di Trulia looked out, and he says the whole interior of the building seemed to be in flames.

He thought the action of Credano was suspicious.

The police arrested Credano about 9:30 o'clock. The Italian is thick set and swarthy.

He took a pale when the police told him to come to the station. "If there is a reward I will tell all," he said. Then he protested vehemently that he was innocent.

He was taken to a cell and soon after di Trulia was brought in.

A steel pincer was placed in a cell between the men, and the police claim that Credano made some damaging admissions. The nature of them, however, they will not disclose.

TRAP FOR SLAYER.

Later, the police arrested Joseph Franzia, a laborer, twenty-six years old, who is said to have heard Credano tell a queer story about the fire.

The police gave out no particulars concerning the prisoners.

The Fire Marshal, acting on the suggestion of the police, is making a re-investigation, particularly in the apartments occupied by Credano.

The death list may reach fifteen. An unknown man in the City Hospital is very badly burned. He has not been identified, and the physicians believe that the shock will finally cause his death.

It is remarkable that of the fifty or sixty persons in the rookery only fourteen were killed.

The stairway leading from the first floor to the top floor was barely wide enough to permit the passage of a good-sized man. No two persons could pass without knocking each other down. A single row entrance would make it impossible for any one living on the top floor to escape.

Most of the bodies were found on the top floor. It is difficult to understand how the authorities permitted such a place to exist.

All the missing are now accounted for and the death list cannot rise above fifteen.

HE VOWED REVENGE.

The police learned this afternoon that Credano, the incendiary suspect, was formerly an agent for the landlord. He was a hard agent and earned the enmity of all the other tenants.

The witnesses, di Trulia, says that there was a card game in progress in the tenement last night. Credano wanted to get in the game, but the others refused to let him play.

He went away wild with rage and muttered that he would kill every one in the house. A few hours later the fire broke out and Credano and his wife were the first to leave.

This, the police believe is sufficient motive to warrant them holding Credano.

The thirteen dead are still in the Holly Morgue. Six are still unidentified. Thronged of citizens have visited the morgue for the purpose of claiming the dead, but the absence of County Physician Washington has prevented any identification or claiming.

"IN THE NEW PROMISED LAND."
The New Novel of New York Life. By Mankiewicz. Begins in The Evening World Next Saturday.

TEN GAMBLERS INDICTED.

(Continued from First Page.)

the Grand Jury in turn just as soon as Supt. Burr finished.

BURR DISOBEYS SUBPOENA.

Supt. Burr, of the Parkhurst Society, who was subpoenaed by the District-Attorney to bring to Col. Gardiner's office the facts and records collected by his agents regarding dives and gambling places, came downtown this morning.

But he didn't go to the District-Attorney's office. Instead he called on Recorder Goff in the latter's chambers and had a long consultation.

At its conclusion Supt. Burr said he would disregard the District-Attorney's subpoena.

"I shall not present to the District-Attorney," he said to an Evening World reporter, "anything in the possession of the society, whether subpoenaed or not. I am willing, however, to go before the Grand Jury as a witness, and to that body give every fact in my knowledge and full records of details of work accomplished by the agents of the society. I will there tell all I know and leave it to the Grand Jury to act."

When he left Recorder Goff's chambers Mr. Burr went directly to the Grand Jury room. He met Mr. McIntyre at the entrance.

IGNORES GARDINER.

"Mr. Burr," said the latter, "I understand that you do not want to present your evidence through the District-Attorney's office."

"You understand just right," said Mr. Burr.

"This surprises me," said the Assistant District-Attorney. "I must say I was quite flabbergasted when you failed to turn up."

Just then District-Attorney Gardiner appeared in the doorway. He smiled at the Superintendent of the Parkhurst Society, and held out his hand cordially. Mr. Burr failed to see it.

"Mr. District-Attorney," he said, "I understand that the Grand Jury would like me to give it some information. I am ready to go before it at any time."

"The Grand Jury is waiting for you," said Col. Gardiner. "Indeed, I may say it has been waiting all the morning. Come right in." And together they disappeared in the Grand Jury room.

Dr. Parkhurst was served with the subpoena on the steps of his house while entering. He received the server with a smile, and read the document.

"See Mr. McIntyre," read the Doctor, quickly. "I don't know that I have anything to say to Mr. McIntyre. He'll attend to the matter."

An Evening World reporter who had witnessed the transaction called upon Dr. Parkhurst and asked as to his plans.

"I shall go down to-morrow," said Dr. Parkhurst, "but I shall go directly to the Grand Jury room and not to the District-Attorney's office."

"I learned, years ago, that the District-Attorney's office was an appendix to the Grand Jury. We thought at first that we could get to the Grand Jury by going to the District-Attorney's office, but after many disappointments sustained through treating with that office we discovered that we could reach the Grand Jury directly."

"It was acting upon this knowledge that we instructed our superintendent, Mr. Burr, to ignore the District-Attorney's office and lay the data collected by the society before the Grand Jury direct."

"The letter sent by the society to Mr. Gardiner was a very kind communication, in our estimation. It simply called his attention to certain places of diversions which he, in his zeal, had overlooked. His reply to the society stated that the District-Attorney's office would like to secure the cooperation of our society, as it already had of Mr. Comstock's society."

"OFFICIAL CRIMINALS."

"When we went to work, back in 1890, we made up our minds, after strenuous efforts and deliberate judgment, that the greatest criminals in New York city were the official criminals, and that in pursuance of the object of our society we would do no work so valuable as the showing up of these criminals themselves."

"Notwithstanding all of Supt. Byrnes's persistent efforts to get us to cooperate with his department and to furnish it with our evidence we refused. We could see no common ground upon which to stand."

"I said to him on one occasion: 'We are not fighting with you, but without you and against you, and, rightly or wrongly, we look upon you as an arch-criminal. In fidelity to this belief we must fight you, although you should be the last man we should be obliged to fight.'

"The same condition exists to-day. It still continues. And that is the explanation of our not being in alliance with Mr. —, but you may fill out the name yourself."

"Mr. Gardiner's reply to one letter I shall not make public, because it would be a breach of courtesy, although he writes as a District-Attorney."

"I will say that Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre, who prosecuted several of the Society's cases, always acted with the greatest fairness. He fought well for us. I have nothing personally against Mr. McIntyre."

TO GRAND JURY ONLY.

"But Mr. Burr received written instructions to deal with the Grand Jury, not with the District-Attorney. I know personally the foreman of the present Grand Jury, Mr. Putnam. I have the greatest respect for his honesty and integrity and I feel that the body over which he presides will act promptly upon the evidence furnished by our Society."

"Mr. Burr has plenty to disclose. I assure you. I cannot say what it is or what parts of the city it affects. The vice of the Tenderloin is more destructive than that of the lower east side. Elegant vice is always more demoralizing in its effects. Women in uptown resorts get hold of men in the fashionable walks of life—men of families—and we know, too, men in churches sometimes."

TENDERLOIN RAMPANT.

"The vice that exists in these circles works insidiously. On the lower east side it is blighted, and while its victims are more numerous, the influence

DRAGGED TAYLOR'S
MEN FROM JAIL.Handcuffed Together, Powers
and Davis Were Rushed
to Louisville.

(Special to The Evening World.)

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 12.—At 2 o'clock this morning Sheriff Butler, of this county, and Sheriff Suter, of Franklin county, went to the jail with Police Detective Harry Shuler and others, and while John Davis and John Powers took Secretary of State Caleb P. Powers and Capt. John Davis from the cells where they were placed Saturday night on charges of being accessories to the murder of Goebel and conveyed them to Louisville.

When the officers reached the cell and told the prisoners to get up and dress in the soldiers' clothes which they had on when arrested Powers objected, saying he would not leave the jail until he saw his attorney. He was told that he could not see an attorney, and that he must go with them.

It exists on society is trivial compared with that of the other.

"Above both of these strata we find rich men whose influence is most pernicious. These are the men we cannot reach through any crusade such as the present."

"I have in mind a banker. I do not mention his name. His clerks know he maintains an establishment for a woman, and that knowledge is demoralizing in its influence. Young men in banking circles know it and it lowers their moral tone."

"Segregation can never be accomplished in this city for two reasons: The churches would not consent and neither would Tammany Hall. But their objections are diametrically opposed."

Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre, commenting on Supt. Burr's refusal to testify to the District-Attorney, said:

"This action on the part of Mr. Burr looks like a backdown. They made an offer and did not live up to it. The Grand Jury is waiting for us to lay the facts before it."

SUBPOENA FOR PARKHURST.

A subpoena was issued by the District-Attorney for Dr. Parkhurst to furnish evidence to the public prosecutor.

Supt. Burr left the Grand Jury room shortly before 1 o'clock. He refused to say whether he had been before the Grand Jury or not.

Meanwhile the subpoenas for Mr. Burr and Dr. Parkhurst were on their way uptown.

An Evening World reporter called at the house of Chief Devery this morning. The Chief sent out word that he had nothing to say about gambling matters.

A little later he and the reporter rode downtown together on a Metropolitan open smoking car.

POLICE SENT NO ORDER.

"Chief," said the reporter, "have you anything to say about the sudden closing up of the gambling houses?"

"No, I have nothing to say. It is a part of our business to close up gambling houses. We are doing it all the while."

"Are you going to put any evidence about gambling houses before the Grand Jury?"

"I won't say anything about that."

"What have you to say about your brother-in-law being manager for Al Adams, the policy king?"

"I have already told you that I won't talk about those things," said the Chief, pettishly.

"What about this sudden closing of the gambling houses? Was there any general order sent out?"

"Not from me or the Department."

"Was any tip or hint given to the gamblers to close?"

"Not from me or the Department."

"Are they all closed, and are they to be closed permanently?"

"See here," said the Chief, looking the reporter in the eye. "Do you know of any places that are open? We intend to keep them closed, of course. That is our regular business and we attend to it all the while."

This was all the Chief would say. He would not admit that anything was different from the usual state of affairs.

FEARED ROOSEVELT.

There isn't so much mystery, after all, given on the cause of the imperative given to the Bureau to close this wide-open city.

The Evening World on Saturday exclusively outlined the situation, in which may also be found the reason for Col. Gardiner's sudden vigor in a crusade for facts to present to the Grand Jury.

Gov. Roosevelt's conference with Republican leaders and City Club men on Saturday has much of its subject in the gaping wide-openness of this town and the probable necessity for calling a special Grand Jury and appointing a Deputy Attorney-General to find out why this state of affairs existed.

G. O. P. CAMPAIGN MEASURE.

This determination on the part of the Republicans was communicated to John F. Carroll, who, after a conference with the other big Johns in Tammany, gave orders to Col. Gardiner to go ahead. It was not until then that the District-Attorney issued his pronouncement, despite the fact that he had the day before received Dr. Parkhurst's stinging letter.

"The Republicans are bent upon capturing this city, if they can," remarked a city official this morning, "and they will use every effort to do so in time for the Presidential election. This was decided upon nearly two years ago, at a conference in the Fifth Avenue Hotel."

"At the conference the Mayor Committee was agreed upon. It was thought that that Committee would bring out sufficient scandal to do what the Lexicon Committee did—overthrow the Tammany

They refused to tell him where they were going to take him, and Powers resisted. Whereupon they forced him to dress and dragged him and Davis down the steps and handcuffed them together. They threatened Powers with violence if he did not go with them. It was a sensational scene as Powers defied them and told them they were perpetrating an outrage equal to any committed by the Spaniards against the Cubans.

The officers were unyielding. There is much excitement here over the unusual proceeding and attempts will be made to punish the officers for acting contrary to law and precedents.

Both Powers and Davis were placed in a vehicle and driven either to Versailles or Lawrenceburg, where the Louisville Southern train was taken to Louisville.

Tammany Hall majority. Everybody knows the Mayor Committee flunked.

"They several members of the City Club were taken in a second conference. You remember how sudden the springing of the charges against Col. Gardiner was. Dr. Slicer and Fulton McMahon assured Gov. Roosevelt that the District-Attorney's office was a hotbed of corruption and scandal. The Republican leaders sanctioned the charges. The result is that once again they were disappointed."

TIGER BECAME VIRTUOUS.

"Then along came the expose of the wide-open town. Dr. Slicer and the others agreed that this was the opportunity. Gov. Roosevelt was sent for hurriedly and agreed to designate a Supreme Court Justice to empanel an Extraordinary Grand Jury to act on the expose. The call was to have been issued this morning, but the arrangements were made to have John Proctor Clarke, representing the Attorney-General's office, lay the charge of this Extraordinary Grand Jury."

"John Carroll heard of this, and the result was that Tammany Hall will attempt to forestall the Republican attack which will be the end of it